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## MARGINAL COLUMN By ARTHUR SAGE, SUPER

IT was not the wastage of so many fine intellects—which were devoted to the utterly fruitless discussion of topics like how many angels could dance on the point of a needle—that was most horrible about the Middle Ages, but the savagery of the persecution by those who did not accept the premises of those who were. For in our modern age we are far too enlightened to discuss such metaphysical and purely speculative questions, but apparently we have not moved very far from the general attitudes which prevailed in more benighted ages centuries ago.

TODAY many of the best minds of our time do not discuss questions like the angels and the needles, but they still think along the same lines. After all there was a sort of lucid insanity in those medieval discussions. They believed there were angels; they knew there were needles; they knew a point had position and no substance; they knew also that angels had no substance; so why should not a whole structure be built up on the basis of the relationships of these angels and the needles? The modern style of this type of discussion is more insidious because it is not so easy immediately to see the fallacy. There are certain political data; there are small nations and large powers. There are colonies and there are empires who own, or once owned, them. There are advanced peoples and backward peoples. There are a great many words of power, weight and significance like, democracy, colonialism, self-determination, capitalism and communism. There are new words quickly pushing themselves into the elite company of this mystical family of expressions which not only conceal, but also stimulate thought; words like "unsubmit" and "words like example". Now what is being done today is this: This whole jumble of concepts is being put together into metaphysical niceties of so-called political analysis and discussion so that policies are produced which, on the surface, have a great deal of lucid, logical plausibility, but which in fact have no basis in political reality and therefore no real foundation in political responsibility.

This fact is that today political comment which exists in this sort of irresponsible political vacuum is becoming increasingly absurd and therefore dangerous. One is tempted to state an extreme case and say that the only political comment which can be valid is that made by persons who know that the world has the possibility one day that they will have the responsibility of carrying out the ideas formulated in practice. This gives plenty of room for many kinds of freedom of expression within viable political organizations like parties which have the possibility of some day coming to power. It does suggest that the angry, clever young men of today who seductively avoid coming to grips with reality in floods of shrewd comment are an expression of a fundamental nihilism which is a negation of life and really a refusal to sacrifice the niceties of individual conceit in one's own opinion in order to work with others to achieve practical ends.

IT is this sort of nihilism which keeps alive a spirit of parties, like those which hold secessionist actions of leaving the U.S.S.R. and hating their policy on Zionism. Such parties will never have the responsibility of office and therefore they can let their fancy roam absolutely free. But they are dangerous because in our strange political system of representation they can manipulate the masses and distort, and confuse the life of the nation. Their influence goes beyond the Knesset into the work of such bodies as trade unions where policies, upon which the economic health of the nation relies, have to be hammered out. The engineers is a case in point. Everyone knows that the whole question of the salaries of the professional classes must be dealt with and that very soon. But one national body with its national discipline and its burden of national responsibility, like the Histadrut, can consider this question in conjunction with all the other factors involved: fairness to other professional bodies, the preservation of the wage front against run-away inflation, and the general maintenance of some kind of organization to prevent the emergence of sharp divisions of society in our new nation. In theory, and if responsibility for the nation as a whole is left out of the picture, the engineers may have an unanswerable case. But the group cannot decide its own fate separately and apart from the nation, which is equivalent to deciding it without regard to all the other factors involved. Nehru agrees to this.

## Macmillan In Nicosia Meets Cypriot Leaders

ATHENS. (Reuter). — The British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, arrived in Nicosia by air on Monday after his Cyprus peace mission to Athens and Ankara. He conferred with the military chiefs in the island and the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The Greek representatives were Dr. Nicosia, Mayor of Nicosia, and Mr. G. Demetriadis, Mayor of the northern town of Kyrenia.

The Turks invited were Dr. Fadi Kutchuk, leader of the Turkish community in Cyprus, and Rauf Denikci, his deputy.

It was also officially stated that Mr. Macmillan would visit the press before his departure, which is scheduled for soon after 1 a.m. local time (1 a.m. Tuesday Israel time).

The Prime Minister launched with the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, at Government House. Those attending included top press.

Afterwards Mr. Macmillan and Sir Hugh flew in an A.C. helicopter to Episcopate camp, Middle East headquarters of Britain's land and air forces, for talks with Air Marshal Sir Hubert Patch, C-in-C Royal Air Force Middle East, and Major-General Sir Roger Bower, C-in-C Middle East Land Forces.

The Premier later went by helicopter to east Cyprus and visited troops engaged in a large-scale anti-K.O.K.A. operation.

## Mass Treason Trial Resumes in S. Africa

PRETORIA (Reuter). — Defence Counsel in the South African treason trial on Monday described allegations by the Crown against the 91 accused as "vague, contradictory, embarrassing prejudicial and unintelligible."

The trial resumed on Monday after a week's adjournment for the replacement of one of the judges who had drawn after being challenged by the defence. The 91 men and women of various races alleged to have conspired between 1952 and 1956 to prepare the violent overthrow of the State and its replacement by a "Communist or some other state." Leading defence counsel, Mr. J. A. Maisels, handed in an 18-page notice in which the defence objected to the main charge of high treason and the two alternative charges of treason and the Suppression of Communism Act, and asked the court to quash the charges.

The court adjourned until Tuesday (today).

The condition of Premier Strijdom, who is suffering from a blood clot, remains unchanged, an official bulletin said here on Monday.

The leader of the House of Assembly said in a statement to the press that Tuesday's meeting of the Nationalist (Government) Party Executive would not discuss the question of the party's leadership. Some Opposition papers had suggested that Mr. Strijdom would notify the meeting of his resignation.

## New Accord for Soviet Economic Aid to China

MOSCOW (Reuter). — A new Sino-Soviet agreement was signed in Moscow on August 8 for Russian aid to China, TASS reported on Monday.

The agreement provides for technical aid to China in the building and extension of 47 metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, wood processing, and building materials enterprises and electric power stations.

China will undertake the planning and research work for most of the enterprise included in the agreement and the Chinese machine building industry will supply the equipment.

## Baghdad Junta Bans Iraqi U.A.R. Papers

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — The Iraqi Government on Monday banned two Iraqi newspapers, "Al Akbar" and the independent "Al Nas" of Basra. A third paper, "Al-Sha'a" was suspended at the start of the July 14 revolution.

The Government has also banned the current issue of the Egyptian magazine "Rose El-Youssef" for "giving a false picture of the revolution."

Also banned are a Syrian newspaper for giving an account which incites the populace" and two Lebanese and French publications Arabic-language publications.

It is learned here that six journalists are among the 108 accused (including former Premiers, Cabinet Ministers and Army officers) who are to be tried as a consequence of the Iraqi revolution.

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### The Weather

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure from the Persian Gulf to the east Mediterranean is causing a northwesterly flow to our region.

MT. CANA'S	A	B	C	D
Tiberias	45	16	25	25
Haifa	30	24	34	34
Jerusalem	45	15	20	20
Naharia	45	15	20	20
Tel Aviv	45	20	25	25
Tel Aviv Port	45	20	25	25
Lydda	45	21	20	20
Jerusalem	45	21	20	20
Beersheba	45	21	20	20
Dimona	45	20	25	25
Elat	45	20	25	25

\*a: Humidity at 8 a.m. b: Minimum temp. yesterday. c: Maximum temp. yesterday. d: Maximum temp. expected today.

### ARRIVALS

Mr. Yitzhak Gadiash, Secretary of the Israel Engineers Society, from London, where he attended the International Conference of the International Association of Engineers, Technicians and Officers.

Justice Zvi Berinson, after attending the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva and studying the work of the administrative courts in France.

Mr. Avraham Shlonsky, the poet, after participating in the World Peace Conference — at St. Moritz.

Mr. Moshechel Stern, Managing Director of Banco, from a trip to Europe on company business. Mr. Carl Nathan, Chairman of the Jewish Committee in Manila, for consultations with the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. David Jacobson, M.E., after participating in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Brazil.

### Martin Buber's Wife

#### Dead at 81

News was received in Jerusalem on Monday of the death of Paula Buber, wife of Professor Martin Buber, in Venice at the age of 81.

Professor Buber left Israel in March for the U.S. to deliver a series of lectures accompanied by his wife. It was on their way back to Israel that Mrs. Buber fell ill suddenly and was taken to hospital in Venice suffering from acute thrombosis. The funeral is to take place in Venice today (Tuesday). Mrs. Buber stemmed from a distinguished German Christian family, and was author of a number of books, the best known of which was "Adam's Unnatural Children." Only a few years ago she completed a novel about a Bavarian family. Her books appeared under the pen name of Georg Munk.

Professor Buber's life's companion for close on 40 years, she shared with him his love of art and Italy, and accompanied him on his travels and missions.

Mrs. Paula Buber leaves a son, Raphael, who lives in Haifa, and a daughter, Mrs. Eva Strauss, widow of the poet Ludwig Strauss.

### Ora Rotem Wins Piano Prize

Miss Ora Rotem of Jerusalem, won the first prize of IL 1,000 in the competition of violinists and pianists held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Jerusalem on Monday night.

The contest was under the joint sponsorship of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation and Kol Yisrael. Miss Rotem is a pianist.

The other prizes were: IL 750 — Yossi Zivoni, 19, and Mr. Alexander Tal, 26, both of Tel Aviv (violin); IL 500 — Hanan Ropponen, 15, Tel Aviv (piano); IL 300 — Moshe Munitz, Tel Aviv, and Miriam Fried, 12, of Herzliya (violin).

### Dr. and Mrs. Klatzko

take pleasure in announcing the engagement of their only daughter

### Sbulamit to Michael

Mrs. Beatrice Lynn and the late George Isadore Lynn  
London  
3 Seymour Court  
Cambridge Heath, N.18  
August 1958

A memorial service will be held on the thirtieth day after the passing away of our unforgettable dear wife and mother

### SOPHIA SOKOLOW-RAZIEL

on Thursday, August 14, 1958, at 4.30 p.m.  
at the Givat Shalom Cemetery, Ramat Hasharon.

That same evening, at 8.30, friends will meet at the residence of the Deceased, 16 Rehov Hashlyah Hamachon, Ramat Hasharon.

Henry and Joseph Raziel

With profound sorrow we announce the death of

My Wife, Our Mother, Our Grandmother

### PAULA BUBER

Martin BUBER  
Eva STRAUSS  
Ruth and Raphael BUBER  
Barbara and Zeev GOLDSHMIDT  
Bella and Emanuel STRAUSS  
Chava and Michael STRAUSS  
Judith and Joseph AGASSI  
And the Great-Grandchildren

The funeral will take place today in Venice.

### Bottled Milk To Rise in Price

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The price of bottled milk is to go up by 40 pruta a litre or 40 pruta a bottle. It was agreed at a meeting of the Ministers of Finance and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and representatives of Taava and cattle breeders.

The decision must be ratified by the Ministerial Economic Committee, which will decide when it shall come into force.

The increase — from 350 pruta to 370 pruta a litre — will not be included in the Co-Op index because the buttermilk content is also to be increased, thus changing the nature of the product.

The buttermilk content is to be raised from 10 to 12 per cent, which in itself would involve a price increase of 17 pruta a litre. But the Government subsidy is, at the same time, being reduced from 83 to 60 pruta, resulting in a total price increase of 40 pruta.

Farmers have agreed to the subsidy reduction, maintaining that the present subsidy constitutes too great a percentage of the price. They prefer a gradual reduction to a sudden, drastic one.

The price of milk used in industry will not be raised.

### J.A. Approves IL 10m. More For Housing

To enable work on immigrant housing to continue uninterrupted, the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem on Monday approved a further IL 10m. participation in building housing projects.

Increased participation had been requested by the Ministry of Finance.

The sum will be taken from next year's budget. There is a previous commitment of the same sum made last March.

Last month, 1,600 immigrants arrived in Israel from 22 different countries.

### Moslem Appointed District Officer

Mr. Nasr Nashef, 26, of Kfar Tayiba, has been appointed District Officer of the Northern Administrative District of the Ministry of the Interior. The Minister announced on Monday, that Magistrate M. Cohen's decision on Sunday freezing grants.

Judge Eden ordered the removal after Mr. Hason, Principal Assistant to the District Attorney, appealed against Magistrate M. Cohen's decision on Sunday freezing grants.

The suspect was unable to produce bail on Sunday and remained at police headquarters overnight. When his guardians appeared on Monday morning, the police did not bring Grayevsky into court till 11 a.m., after Mr. Hason had appeared to appeal against the magistrate's decision.

Declaring that the charge against Grayevsky was a serious one, Mr. Hason claimed that if the suspect were freed on bail, it would hinder the extensive investigation which was required.

Mr. P. Goldstein, representing Grayevsky, rejoined that this was a "standard claim" of the police in seeking to prevent the freezing of suspects on bail. The accused, he said, had already made depositions to the police, and they wanted to hold him in order to make him "do other things."

The new regulations were formulated by a special inquiry commission headed by Mr. G. Gershten.

The use of all cars will now be subject to the approval of the management of each institution or enterprise. The vehicle control commission will review the needs of each institution or firm and allot them an appropriate number of vehicles.

Similarly, minimum and maximum mileage for which officials — especially — may be used will be decided upon, and any official who exceeds the maximum limit will pay the difference out of his own pocket.

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## THE JERUSALEM POST

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Postmaster  
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Managing Editor  
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management  
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FLYING fast and sure at  
the Air Force show to-  
day, Israeli airmen will dis-  
play their ability to handle  
old and new

AIR FORCE equipment  
with skill

DAY and precision. There  
will be none of the mass  
flights that usually mark  
similar occasions in larger  
and richer countries. This  
is a small nation, a poor  
nation. The Air Force is an  
expensive weapon, the  
most expensive of all, one  
understands. The very thought of how many thou-  
sands of dollars are flown  
away in every hour of dis-  
play will make the average  
Israeli shudder. And yet it is better that the Air  
Force should show its  
paces at a peaceful display  
than have to demon-  
strate it in action.

The Air Force of Israel  
can be proud of its achieve-  
ments. Starting from practi-  
cally nothing ten years  
ago, it showed its mettle  
in the Sinai campaign, and  
even before it. The debt  
which Israel owes its pilots  
and the ground crews of  
the Air Force bases is  
great, and although there  
is a longer and much cher-  
ished tradition of Israel  
defence on the ground, the  
airman does not go short  
of respect and regard. In  
the Air Force, the per-  
formance of the individual  
is much more in evidence  
than, say, in the infantry  
or even in the armoured  
corps. Although military  
planes usually fly in for-  
mations, it is the individ-  
ual pilot who counts in a  
dog fight in the air, or  
when giving close support  
to advancing troops on the  
ground. A pilot's mistake  
is wrought with so many  
and such dangerous conse-  
quences that only the best  
and most responsible can  
qualify for this duty.

Highest praise should go  
to the air chiefs of Israel  
for their achievement in  
training the personnel, both  
pilots and ground crews,  
to such good effect  
that ever since the Mahal  
days, Israel planes have  
been piloted and main-  
tained solely by Israeli  
personnel. Many of the  
Air Force-trained personnel  
are today flying civilian  
aircraft for El Al and  
Arikia, who benefit from  
the relatively short service  
period in the armed forces.

An air force, however,  
has two ingredients, so to  
speak: the men — and the  
machines. The young Is-  
raeli who takes up flying  
can generally be depended  
upon. But he must have  
aircraft to fly. And the  
budget needed to buy the  
planes and to keep them  
in the air is almost prohib-  
itive.

As time goes on and  
there is more competition  
in the design and building  
of military planes, these  
become obsolete ever more  
rapidly. For Israel the  
problem is centred on the  
need to keep well ahead of  
the type of planes her poten-  
tial enemies have. The  
Mystere was a solution for  
the MiG-15. It is hoped  
that the Vautour will prove  
a deterrent to the MiG-17  
and the IL-28.

The enormous strain of  
this competition, however,  
becomes fully evident only  
when one realizes the  
disparity of conditions here  
and in the Arab countries.  
The Arabs receive their  
planes, as everything else,  
practically for nothing. Is-  
rael has had to pay for all  
its aircraft, from the  
Austers in the War of In-  
dependence to the recently  
acquired jets and heli-  
copters.

It might have been  
thought that those powers  
who try to persuade their  
own electorate and that in  
other countries that they  
wish for stability in the  
Middle East — to which  
they admit Israel is con-  
tributing greatly — should  
substantiate their claim by  
providing Israel with the  
same facilities their in-  
tractable enemies have.  
Certainly the Arab coun-  
tries appear to hope, now  
that they have seen that  
attempts at simple eco-  
nomic strangulation have  
failed, that they will be  
able to do so by forcing us  
to keep abreast of equip-  
ment that we cannot find  
the funds to buy.

## Israel Pilots Set New Tradition

By NEAYA SHAPIRO

FIGHTER pilots are the  
knights of the modern  
age. Soaring far above other  
fighting men, they meet in  
deadly duels in which no  
quarter is asked. The victor  
is the proudest man in the  
universe; the vanquished  
rarely comes home to tell the  
tale.

In an Israeli society whose  
values stressed egalitarianism,  
the privileges of Air  
Force pilots were at first an  
anomaly. But people are slowly  
getting used to it. The  
average person thinks of  
the heroism and the singular  
character of air combat when  
he decides to sign up. At the  
officers' mess, special tables  
are reserved for the air crews,  
whose meal includes double  
portion of meat and other  
high-calory rations. Moreover,  
a jet pilot in his green suit  
is often conscious of the ad-  
miring glances of the female  
personnel at the base.

If anyone is not yet fully  
convinced of the uniqueness  
of the jet as a pilot, it is the  
infantryman from whose  
pocketbooks the airmen  
take the bulk of our Defence  
Forces chiefs still come. They  
admit, somewhat grudgingly,  
that the Air Force is "operationally"  
superior; but they claim that no branch of  
the armed services is worth  
anything if it does not help  
the infantryman's advance  
towards his objective. Air  
combat is all right if it helps  
reduce the number of aircraft  
airmen, the chief job of the  
Air Force as far as infantry  
commanders are concerned, is  
bombing out enemy positions  
and destroying enemy col-

ums. Its first objective must,  
of course, be to achieve air  
superiority in order to pre-  
vent the enemy from prevent-  
ing us out. If the Air Force  
can produce this effect, well  
and good; if not stop telling  
tall tales for the foxholes,  
too, are full of heroism.

### Sinai Record

However much this attitude  
may have frustrated them, the leaders of the Air  
Force have accepted its implications. The record of Sinai  
is there to show how intimate  
is the interdependence of  
ground and air services in  
the modern forces and what  
results it yields.

The Israeli Air Force has  
had ground support duties to  
fulfil since the beginning of  
1948. In light training planes  
at first, in Commando trans-  
ports later, its young "bom-  
bardiers" were ordered to bomb  
Arab attackers. Sometimes  
they had to lean out of  
their cockpits to toss out  
their charges. In the larger  
Commandos, the technique  
was to push the bombs out  
through the open door. The  
officer was largely psycholog-  
ical, and little more was ex-  
pected from them in missions.

Sometimes, when the stock  
of real bombs was exhausted,  
they had to use their  
hand grenades instead. For  
they fell with the character-  
istic swishing sound of the tail  
fin.

It fills every veteran soldier  
with pride to put on record  
that the first Spitfire downed  
over the State of Israel fell  
into an anti-aircraft gun.  
The gunners, who had been  
shelling Egyptian airfields for  
days, had been ordered to  
stop when the first day of the war. Another  
Egyptian Spitfire was shot  
down near Elron airfield, a



Remains of an Egyptian Vampire jet downed over the Negev

World War II British history. One of the planes was "con-  
sidered" to provide spare  
parts for the other, and this,  
according to Mr. Adam Shat-  
ki in the "Hayi Avir" Air  
Force monthly, was how Is-  
rael's first Spitfire was born.

But airmen will heatedly re-  
join that the best way to  
dispose of an enemy plane is  
to go up in the air and meet  
him in direct combat. The  
1948 war was a week old  
when four Egyptian Spitfires  
bombed the British at Ramat  
David airfield, who wrongly believed the Jews  
had taken over. When three  
planes had been damaged on  
the ground, the British took  
to the air, giving chase to  
the returning Egyptians and  
downing two Spitfires. Several  
months later, Israeli Air Force  
planes forced down five British  
aircraft in one day in a series  
of short engagements in the  
south all without loss to  
the Israelis.

Since then, one can count  
our air victories on one's fingers.  
The opportunities were  
not great, that is true. But in  
Sinai there was an unexpected  
bag of two Egyptian Vampire  
jets downed over "inferior" Meteors  
near the Gaza Strip. Then, on the first day of the  
campaign, there was another  
unexpected victory over the  
Mita Pass, where two by  
then nearly "obsolete" Meteors  
Meteors chased off four Egyptian jets,  
of which two remained in the  
sands. There was also the  
now famous dogfight between a  
Mystere between a survey operation and a MiG-15 which it downed into the  
sea between Gaza and El  
Arish and which today addresses  
the approached to one of our  
air bases.

It was the Sinai campaign,  
however, which persuaded  
even the ditherers that in this  
age the Air Force is a major  
instrument in any battle; and  
infantry commanders now  
know full well that whenever  
their troops encounter difficulties  
in taking an objective  
they can always rely on  
air support.

Unique Star  
The way in which our Air  
Force was built up is unique  
in many respects. It is self-  
evident that under the man-  
date it was a matter of under-  
ground organization, like  
all other Jewish self-defence  
activities; but while soldiers  
could be trained with make-  
shift rifles and inadequate  
ammunition, there could be  
no flying without planes  
which, moreover, were ruled  
out entirely due to their  
prohibitive cost by those  
who were responsible for the  
defence of the Yishuv.

A young student from this  
country who took flying lessons  
in his spare time while  
in London astonished a Zion  
ist Congress shortly after  
World War II by arriving in  
Bamie in a small plane to  
pledge for the establishment  
of the security of the nation.

Today, when Israeli pilots  
fly jets with such successes  
as the Sinai Campaign behind  
them, it seems inconceivable  
that only ten years ago  
the skies might have been  
lost if Jews abroad had not  
answered the country's call  
for help. It is excellent in-  
deed to know that they are  
not needed now, but it is  
also good to remember that  
they volunteered when they  
were wanted so badly.

## Tourists' Helped Found Air Force in 1948



Air Force Day being marked for the first time in 1948.

By PHILIP GILLON

IT seems that the story can  
now be told of what certain  
"tourists" from South Africa  
were seeing around these  
parts in 1948.

One of them was serving  
with a wing of Flying Operations,  
with a fellow-countryman as  
his Deputy. They found con-  
ditions somewhat different  
from those with which they  
were familiar from previous  
experience in the Western  
Desert and Italy. The entire  
Israeli Air Force consisted of  
two squadrons of "Flying Pri-  
muses." Austers and Fair-  
child and Piper. But there  
was certainly nothing wrong  
with the young flyers there.  
Israels who had served in the  
Royal Air Force or had trained  
in Aviron, the Aero Club  
of Palestine.

Certainly the strongest of all  
the operations they directed was  
the bringing down of five armed  
RAF bombers.

"Who would ever have thought  
that I'd give orders to bring  
down R.A.F. Spitfires?" the  
Chief of Flying Operations  
told them.

He himself interrupted the British  
pilots who had been brought  
down: clearly, they had been  
no error, except on the part of  
the British.

Two British people repudiated what  
Winston Churchill described conten-  
tiously as "Devon's squall war,"  
so that the necessity to change  
the aircraft did not.

Today, when Israeli pilots  
fly jets with such successes  
as the Sinai Campaign behind  
them, it seems inconceivable  
that only ten years ago  
the skies might have been  
lost if Jews abroad had not  
answered the country's call  
for help. It is excellent in-  
deed to know that they are  
not needed now, but it is  
also good to remember that  
they volunteered when they  
were wanted so badly.

## Readers' Letters

### EXCHANGE RATE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, I am an exporter, and

merchandise mentioned in

the statistics of commerce of

our State, nor do I request any

dollar allocations for the

purchase of raw material, as

I get mine — in the form of

ideas — exclusively in Israel.

Nonetheless, my export and

that of my colleagues as local

correspondents for the

foreign press, bring thousands

of dollars yearly to Israel.

In this capacity I speak to

millions of newspaper readers

and radio listeners abroad

and am probably doing a

more extensive and systematic

propaganda job for the

State abroad than does any

public organization — and

this without any remuneration

from or expense to the

State.

Nevertheless, we are being

treated badly by the Govern-  
ment, worse in fact than any other

exporter, since

for each dollar brought in

we get only IL 1.80.

While the export of

raw material is

not permitted, the rate of

exchange for the

purchase of raw material

is IL 1.80.

The premium that is

granted to encourage industrial

exports is exactly what its

name implies: it is neither

dangerous to the community

nor to the economy.

As far as I know, low

rate of exchange is

dangerous to the community

and to the economy.

Yours etc.

A. de PEUMB'D

(Name and Address Supplied)

Treasury Reply

The rate of exchange of

hundreds of millions of dollars

received in Israel yearly is

IL 1.80.

The premium that is

granted to encourage industrial

exports is exactly what its

name implies: it is neither

dangerous to the community

nor to the economy.

As far as I know, low

rate of exchange is

dangerous to the community

and to the economy.